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FISHGUARD & GOODWICK

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR

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PREFACE TO THE REPORT

District Health Office,
County Health Department,
Merlins Hill,
Haverfordwest.

September, 1964.

To:- The Chairman and Members of
The Fishguard and Goodwick Urban
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report for the year 1963. Details will be found in the body of the Report. The main items are summarised as follows:-

Population

The estimated population remains the same as for the previous year (4,880). The population of the District has increased by approximately 5% since 1947.

Births and Birth Rates

The general birth rate has increased considerably over the previous year, but is still much lower than the National birth rate.

The number of still births (2) was the same as the previous year, but there was an increase (4) in the number of illegitimate births.

Deaths and Death Rates

The general death rate increased over the preceding year, and is higher than the National rate. This is offset by the fact that a high percentage of deaths (65%) were in the age-group 70+ years.

There was an increase in the deaths attributed to Cancer (5), and deaths attributed to Tuberculosis (1). On the other hand there was a substantial reduction in accidental deaths (5).

One Infant death gave an Infant mortality rate of 13.5/1000 live births, which compares very favourably with the National Infant Mortality Rate.

Infectious Diseases

There were only 2 infectious diseases notified during the year. This represents a very low incidence.

Environmental Hygiene

With the possible exception of the disposal of sewage, there are no serious sanitary problems in the District.

The quality of water, milk and ice-cream supplies, remained high during the year.

The Housing programme is proceeding satisfactorily, and there are few really needy cases in the District.

The new Shops & Offices Act will require increased inspection of these premises, and some pressure to bring them in to conformity with the Act.

Conclusion

The health and hygiene of the District can be stated to be satisfactory.

I wish to thank the Public Health Inspector for his attention to day-to-day supervision of the Health Department. Also the other members of the staff, and members of the Council, for their continued courtesy and co-operation.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,

W.J.Y. SPEEDY,
Medical Officer of Health.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES
1963/64

Chairman of the Council : Councillor A. T. Winchester, J.P.

Vice Chairman of the Council : Councillor D. Sayer.

Public Health Committee

Chairman	:	Councillor R.C. Warburton, B.Sc.
Members	:	Councillor D.S. Evans, J.P.
	"	S. Thomas
	"	Carey M. George
	"	G.Ll. Williams
	"	Mrs. B.M. Timothy, J.P.
	"	R.A. Williams
	"	J.O. Richards
	"	A.T. Winchester, J.P.
	"	D. Sayer

Housing Committee

Chairman	:	Councillor J.O. Richards
Members	:	Councillor D.S. Evans, J.P.
	"	S. Thomas
	"	Mrs. B.M. Timothy, J.P.
	"	E.A. Thomas
	"	R. Jamieson
	"	Miss D. Davies Evans
	"	G. Lloyd Williams
	"	A.T. Winchester, J.P.
	"	D. Sayer

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL 1963/64

		<u>Date of Appointment</u>
<u>Clerk</u>	J. Eywel Evans	1/10/27
<u>Surveyor</u>	H S. Biggs, A.R.I.C.S., A.M.Inst.H.E.	1/10/50
<u>Public Health Inspector</u>	Owen L. Thomas, P.H.I.A.	1/6/55
<u>Medical officer of Health</u>	W.J.Y. Speedy, M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P. & S: L.R.F.P. & S: D.P.H.	1/10/47

All Departments of the Council

The Town Hall,
Fishguard.
Telephone - Fishguard 2247

Medical Officer of Health

District Health Office,
County Health Department,
Merlins Hill,
Haverfordwest.
Telephone - Haverfordwest 3345

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P A R T I

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

and

E P I D I M I O L O G Y

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1963

General Birth Rate	15.1/1000 population
General Death Rate	15.1/1000 "
Cancer Death Rate	2.4/1000 "
Infant Mortality Rate	13.5/1000 live births

Population Table

<u>Year</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Natural Increase</u>
1947	...	4,660	...	32
1948	...	4,773	...	14
1949	...	4,775	...	13
1950	...	4,827	...	- 6
1951	...	4,827	...	0
1952	...	4,879	...	21
1953	...	4,826	...	20
1954	...	4,880	...	- 1
1955	...	4,860	...	- 3
1956	...	4,810	...	- 10
1957	...	4,770	...	3
1958	...	4,760	...	2
1959	...	4,770	...	- 11
1960	...	4,740	...	6
1961	...	4,850	...	- 7
1962	...	4,880	...	- 7
1963	...	4,980	...	0

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

Classification of Births

	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	37	33	70	0	2	2
Illegitimate	2	2	4	0	0	0
Total	39	35	74	0	2	2

General Birth Rates

General Birth Rate for District 1963	=	15.1/1000	population
General Birth Rate of Pembrokeshire 1963	=	18.1	" "
General Birth Rate for England & Wales 1963	=	18.2	" "

Comparative Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>No. of Still Births</u>	<u>No. of Illegitimate Births</u>
1947	20.9	3	4
1948	15.9	0	0
1949	16.7	3	1
1950	14.5	3	4
1951	13.9	3	1
1952	14.8	6	4
1953	13.9	1	2
1954	14.3	2	2
1955	17.6	5	1
1956	13.4	1	2
1957	16.0	0	2
1958	13.6	4	1
1959	13.2	1	0
1960	15.0	2	2
1961	13.6	1	3
1962	11.0	2	2
1963	15.1	2	4

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

<u>Classification of Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	28	10	38
" " Brain and Nervous System	7	6	13
" " Respiratory System	2	1	3
" " Digestive System	2	2	4
" " Urinary System	-	-	-
" " the Blood	1	-	1
Violent and Accidental Deaths	-	1	1
Infant Deaths	-	1	1
Tuberculosis Deaths	1	-	1
Cancer Deaths	7	5	12
	<u>48</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>74</u>

Deaths in age-groups:-

0 - 1 years = 1	30 - 50 years = 5
1 - 15 " = 0	50 - 70 " = 20
15 - 30 " = 0	70+ " = 48 (64%)

General Death Rates

General Death Rate for District 1963	= 15.1/1000 population
" " " " Pembrokeshire 1963	= 14.4 " "
" " " " England & Wales 1963	= 12.2 " "

Cancer Mortality

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	3	0	3
Abdominal	1	1	2
Others	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>

<u>Age-groups</u>	30 - 50 years = 1
	50 - 70 " = 6
	70+ " = 5

Cancer

Death Rates

Cancer Death Rate for District 1963	= 2.4/1000 population
" " " " England & Wales 1963	= 2.2 " "

Infant Mortality Rate 13.5/1000 Live Births.

One - female - Prematurity - 0 4 weeks.

Accidental Deaths

One female - Road accident.

Tuberculosis Mortality

One male - 50+ years.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY TABLE

Year	Death Rate	Infant Deaths	Cancer Deaths	Accidental Deaths	Tuberculosis Deaths
1947	13.9	7	8	4	3
1948	12.9	3	13	2	1
1949	14.0	5	13	2	2
1950	15.7	2	13	0	2
1951	13.9	2	6	2	1
1952	10.4	1	9	0	0
1953	9.7	0	10	2	0
1954	14.5	0	9	2	2
1955	16.3	0	12	4	0
1956	14.7	0	11	0	0
1957	14.3	2	9	0	0
1958	13.2	1	12	1	0
1959	15.2	2	11	2	0
1960	11.5	1	9	3	0
1961	15.2	3	12	1	1
1962	12.5	1	7	6	0
1963	15.1	1	12	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following Infectious Diseases were notified during the year:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (50+ years)	1	0	1

This represents a very low incidence of Infectious Disease.

P A R T I I

E N V I R O N M E N T A L

H Y G I E N E

MILK SUPPLIES

There are five main distributors of milk in the District, and both Pasteurised and Raw Tuberculin Tested Milk is available throughout the Urban area.

During the year 18 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. The results were:-

Satisfactory	...	17
Unsatisfactory	...	<u>1</u>
		18

Four samples of milk submitted for Biological examination gave the following results:-

Ring Test Bru. Abortus ... Negative - 4

Guinea Pig Inoculation

In each of the four samples, the guinea pig was killed after five weeks. No evidence of Tuberculosis or Bru. Abortus infection was found at Post Mortem. Bru. Abortus agglutination was negative. Bru. Abortus not isolated.

WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the area is covered with a piped supply of water which now forms part of the Pembrokeshire Water Board.

The sources of supply remain unchanged and the water gravitates from the upper reaches of the River Gwaun at Pontygotty and the impounding reservoir at Glyngath, Llanychaer.

The intake from the stream at Pontygotty is collected into a chamber which contains graded limestone media which acts as a rough filter to arrest coarse vegetation and to a slight degree counteracts the solvent action of the water. The water is conveyed to the Filtration plant at Penwallis by means of 6" diameter pipes. The supply from Glyngath passes through a Chlorination plant situate at Cilrhedyn Bridge before delivery to Penwallis for treatment and filtration. The method of treatment is the introduction of lime into the delivery mains before filtration. Filtration is by means of Paterson pressure filters with Alum to assist the filtration. Chlorination is by means of automatic feed of Chloros solution. A solution of Ammonia and Soda Ash is also added. After treatment, the water is discharged into the storage Reservoirs before entering the distribution mains and service pipes.

The capacity of the impounding reservoir at Glyngath is approximately 1,000,000 gallons.

The storage capacity at Penwallis is 220,000 gallons.

During the first quarter of the year a large number of dwellings were without a supply of running water due to the freezing of the service pipes.

There was at all times a sufficient supply of water in the mains and standpipes were placed at convenient points to serve some of the worse affected areas. Several springs were brought into use during this hard weather. Samples of these untreated supplies were taken and notices warning the users to thoroughly boil the water before use were erected.

During the year, 32 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination.

The bacteriologist reported the following results:-

Satisfactory	...	28
Unsatisfactory	...	<u>4</u>
		32

The average daily consumption is ... 250,000 gallons

Number of new premises connected to the water mains during the year was ... 19

Number of services renewed ... 27

Average daily consumption per head ... 50 galls.

FOOD CONTROL

Ice Cream Supplies

There are 24 premises registered for the sale of ice cream in the district. All but three sell only prepacked ice cream from continuous refrigerators.

There is one ice cream factory in the district situated at Tower Hill, Fishguard. This is a small modern plant where a complete cold mix is manufactured and retailed locally.

Mobile vans also serve throughout the district. Some of these vans are equipped with instant freezers for the preparation of soft ice cream, which is prepared by processing a prepared liquid mix.

During the year, 21 samples of ice cream were taken at consumer level and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The bacteriologist reported:-

Grade I	Highly Satisfactory	21
Grade II	Satisfactory	Nil
Grade III	Doubtful	Nil
Grade IV	Unsatisfactory	Nil

Mineral Waters

There are no mineral water manufacturers in the district.

Bakehouses

There are three bakehouses in the district where bread, cakes and confectionery are made. All have oil fired ovens and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

Butchers and Meat Purveyors

There are seven butchers shops in the area where home killed and imported meat is sold. A limited quantity of minced meat is also prepared.

There is no slaughterhouse in the district. All home killed meat in the district is slaughtered and dressed at the Public Abattoir, Haverfordwest. The quality of the meat sold in the Urban area is of a fairly high standard and the standard of cleanliness maintained is quite satisfactory.

Retail Food Stores

There are 26 grocery and general food stores in the area. All are equipped with adequate sanitary accommodation and washing facilities. The majority of these stores are family businesses with living quarters at the rear and above the shops.

Catering Establishments

There are 15 establishments in the district where light meals are served. These are mainly small family establishments and the standard of cleanliness maintained is at a satisfactory level.

Public Houses and licensed premises

There are 18 licensed premises and 3 registered clubs in the area. These are mostly small houses. The general standard of cleanliness maintained is satisfactory.

There are three off-license premises in the district.

Summary of Foods Condemned

The following preserved foods were condemned during the year:-

165 tins of fruit	68 tins of meats
78 tins of vegetables and soups	40 tins of milk
28 tins of fish	18 lbs. of pork chops
140 lbs. of flour	
45 lbs. 10 ozs. cooked ham	
8 lbs. minced meat	
6 lbs. of fish fingers	
3 lbs. of ginger puddings	
4 lbs. of fruit pasties	
12 lbs of frozen peas	
64 sausage rolls	
16 beef pasties	
20 cartons of fruit juice	

All condemned foods are disposed of by burial on the Council's refuse tip.

Food Poisoning Nil to report during the year.

HOUSING

Summary of Council Housing

Housing Units Pre 1945	=	41
" " 1946/63	=	<u>218</u>
Total	=	<u>259</u>

Number of Council Housing units completed in 1963	Nil
" " " " " expected completion 1964	26

Improvement Grants

Number of fresh improvement grants approved 1963	=	18
" " " " " completed 1963	=	18

Slum Clearance

Nil to report.

Private Building

Number of private houses completed in 1963	=	17
--	---	----

Housing Demand

Summary of official applications held by Council for re-housing 31st December, 1963	=	95
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GENERAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE

General Nuisances

During the year, 71 complaints were investigated and dealt with by informal action.

Nuisances arising from disrepair of dwellings	12
Remedied after informal action	12
Nuisances arising from choked drains	32
Abated after informal action	32
Nuisances arising from defective water service pipes	20
Remedied after informal action	20
Nuisances arising from cesspits requiring emptying	3
Abated after informal action	3
Nuisances arising from accumulations	1
Abated after informal action	1
Nuisances arising from indiscriminate tippings	3
Abated after informal action	3

Rodent Control

Disinfestation is carried out by a part-time operator.

Fifty-one (51) infestations were dealt with during the year.

Private dwellings and business premises are treated by use of Warfarin with Oatmeal Base.

The sewers, tip and open spaces are pre-baited with Sausage Rusk and Bread Mash, with Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic as poisons in addition to the use of Warfarin. The poisons being changed from time to time.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Household refuse is collected once weekly from all dwellings in the area.

Trade refuse is collected weekly from business premises and a nominal charge is made to the traders for this service.

All refuse is disposed of by tipping on moorland adjacent to Wern Road, Goodwick. Builders spoil, earth from excavations and roadworks, and spoil from the Brickworks, is used as a surface dressing.

There are litter baskets placed at frequent intervals throughout the area. The main shopping centre is swept every day, and streets off the main shopping centre are swept at frequent intervals.

Public Conveniences

There are five (5) all purpose public conveniences in the district situated at:-

- The Market Square, Fishguard.
- The Free Car Park, Rear of West Street, Fishguard.
- The Quay, Lower Fishguard.
- The Promenade, Goodwick.
- The Quay Road, Goodwick.

The conveniences on the Promenade, Goodwick, and the Quay, Lower Fishguard, are closed during the winter months.

Sewage Disposal

The majority of houses in the Fishguard and Goodwick area are connected to the sewer system.

Disposal of sewage is by discharge of the crude sewage into the sea.

There are three main outfalls situated as follows:-

1. The Slade, Fishguard.
2. Ogof Martha, Fishguard.
3. The Harbour, Goodwick.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Disinfection of premises is carried out after termination of infectious disease or the removal of the patient to hospital. Where necessary a supply of disinfectant is issued to the householder.

The Department was not called upon to disinfect any premises during the year.

Mortuaries

One modern fully equipped mortuary is situated in Feidr Castell, High Street, Fishguard.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 35 premises in the District registered under the Factories Act.

46 inspections were carried out during the year. No written notices, prosecutions, or referrals to H. M. Inspector of Factories were made.

There are no outworkers in the District.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	26	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	20	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-		
Total	35	46	Nil	Nil

NATURE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT OF FISHGUARD

Fishguard Harbour is controlled and administered by the British Railways Board.

The boats plying regularly from Fishguard to Eire are:-

(1)	S.S. St. David.	Fishguard and Rosslare.	Captain D.O. Griffiths.
(2)	S.S. St. Andrew.	" " "	Captain H.H. Coney.
(3)	S.S. Great Western.	Fishguard and Waterford.	Captain C. Blackmore.
(4)	M.V. Innisfallen.	Fishguard and Cork.	Captain T. Hamilton.
			Captain McVeigh.

The Chief Administrative and Executive Officers at the Port are:-

District Marine Manager and Harbourmaster.	Captain E.A. Bradshaw.
Station and Quay Superintendent.	D.W. Gamble, Esq.
Divisional Veterinary Officer,	
Animal Health Branch of Ministry of	H.N. Kennedy, Esq.,
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.	M.R.C.V.S.
Surveyor of Customs.	B.J. Morgan, Esq.
Chief Preventive Officer.	J. McGaskill, Esq.

PORT ACTIVITIES - FISHGUARD HARBOUR

The shipping using the Port remains confined to coastwise traffic. Those using the Harbour ply between Ireland and this Country. Sailings are made between Cork, Rosslare and Waterford, and Fishguard.

There are normally three sailings each week between these Ports. During the summer holiday season, the number of sailings is slightly increased.

The number of passengers passing through the Port during 1963 was 249,856.

The number of cars was 19,046.

The principal import is live cattle and other animals from Eire.

During the year ended the 31st December, 1963, the following animals disembarked at Fishguard Harbour:-

Cattle	...	19,992
Yearlings	...	3,728
Calves	...	1,327
Sheep	...	169
Pigs	...	241
Horses	...	1,311
Donkeys	...	145

After arrival at the Port, the animals are bedded, watered and fed, and rested for a period of not less than 10 hours. A Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is posted at the Lairages and all animals are subjected to examination before being passed through to their destinations. All animals deemed to be unfit to travel are detained until fit, or where necessary to avoid suffering the animals are slaughtered at the slaughterhouse attached to the Lairages.

The carcasses of animals slaughtered at the Lairages are inspected by the Port Health Food Inspector before leaving the slaughter house.

The dressed carcasses found to be fit for human consumption are passed into the trade. Carcasses found to be unfit for human consumption are disposed of at one of the Knackers Yards. Offals and small quantities of condemned meat are disposed of by burning in the incinerator outside the Lairages.

During the year, the following animals were slaughtered:-

Bovines	34
Pigs	7

unfit to travel the 6-1/2 mile trail from the slaughterhouse to the village. The animals are slaughtered at the slaughterhouse attached to the village.

The carcasses of animals slaughtered at the village are inspected by the Port Health Food Inspector before leaving the slaughter house.

The dressed carcasses found to be fit for human consumption are passed into the trade. Carcasses found to be unfit for human consumption are disposed of at one of the Inspectors Yards. Offals and small quantities of condemned meat are disposed of by burning in the incinerator outside the village.

During the year, the following animals were slaughtered:-

34
7

The carcasses of animals slaughtered at the village are inspected by the Port Health Food Inspector before leaving the slaughter house.

The dressed carcasses found to be fit for human consumption are passed into the trade. Carcasses found to be unfit for human consumption are disposed of at one of the Inspectors Yards. Offals and small quantities of condemned meat are disposed of by burning in the incinerator outside the village.

The following, found to be unfit for human consumption, were condemned:-

Bovine Livers	...	27
Bovine Lights	...	13
Bovine Heads	...	2
Beef	...	7 lbs.
Pigs	...	2 Carcases complete.

Water Supply to the Docks and Ships

The water supplies at the Harbour are obtained from a private supply owned by the British Railways. The water gravitates from a reservoir situated in the Manorowen/Letterston area, to a filtration and purification plant at the Harbour.

Samples are sent weekly to the Laboratories at Swindon for testing.

A member of the Swindon Laboratory staff makes quarterly visits to the purification plant at Fishguard and takes samples of the water from drinking points in the Harbour.

During the year 16 samples were taken by British Railways Laboratory staff.

The Bacteriologist reported the following results:-

Satisfactory	...	14
Doubtful	...	<u>2</u>
		16

The two doubtful samples were taken during the month of February when the severe weather had caused a breakdown of the Chlorinator. Notices to boil all water for drinking were circulated throughout the Harbour.

Freight

The nature of the general cargo in and out of the Port, other than cattle and livestock, is:-

From Ireland: Peat Moss, Rough Paper, Tinned Meats, Milk Powder, Bacon, Fresh Meat, Leather, Wool, Hessian, Agricultural Machinery, Confectionery, Cream, Fish.

To Ireland: Iron and Steel, Knocked down Motor Cars, (complete for reassembling), Agricultural Machinery, Wool, Bricks, Tinplate, Manufactured Goods, Machinery.

The total tonnage of Imports and Exports during the year was 95,457 tons.

Rodent Control

The Rodent Operatives on the staff of the British Railways Board make regular visits of inspections and lay test baits in the precincts of the Harbour, and are available whenever their services are required.

Rodent Control of the Ships

There are no deratting facilities at the Port.

The ships are inspected at four monthly intervals and when found free from pests are issued with Rodent Control Exemption Certificates.

During the year 6 Rodent Control Exemption Certificates were issued.

Inspection of Ships

The ships are periodically inspected, and particular attention is paid to the crews quarters and galley. Twenty-six inspections were made during the year. The ships were found to be maintained in a clean condition. A high standard of hygiene being maintained. The general condition of the crews quarters and food supply are also subject to periodical inspection by the Inspectors of the Ministry of Transport.

Inspection of Imported Foods

A percentage of Imported Food is inspected by the Customs Officer. Any doubtful items are referred to the Port Health Inspector. Under normal conditions the time lapse between the Port of Export and the Port of Import is so short that foods usually arrive in a fresh condition.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

There is a weekly collection of refuse from the Harbour by the Fishguard and Goodwick Urban District Council.

Refuse from the ships is brought ashore and disposed of by incineration together with bedding, etc., from the Lairages.

Sewage Disposal

Sewage is piped direct into the sea from an outfall at the Harbour extension. No complaints have been received as a result of this practice.

SECTION II. SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reporting infectious disease on board
			Medical Officer	Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	-	-	-	-	-
Coastwise	518	1,495,136	-	26	Nil
TOTAL:	518	1,495,136	-	26	Nil



